

shown that what lies at the heart of a troubled neighborhood is complex and unique to that community and cannot be fixed, necessarily, with a brick and mortar approach to community development, or with a cops and robbers approach to law enforcement.

Prior to the implementation of this outstanding community policing program under Officer Allmond, we had been treating the symptoms without diagnosing the illness. It took Officer Robert Allmond and a very courageous community to show us what and where the problems really were.

This is the heart of community policing and I urge all my fellow Members to investigate this program and help create similar models in their own districts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Office Robert Allmond as a member of one of Montgomery county's finest police departments. His service to the people of Abington Township have made that community one of the finest places on earth to live, work and raise our families.

CORRECTION OF VOTES IN COMMITTEE REPORT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee's report, House Report 104-463 on H. Res. 366, the rule for the consideration of H.R. 2854, the Agricultural Marketing Transition Act contains one erroneously reported rollcall vote due to a typographical error during the printing process. The vote was correctly reported in the original report filed with the Clerk.

Below is a correct version of that vote as contained in the Rules Committee report as filed with the House.

The amendment number referred to in the motion is to amendments filed with the Rules Committee.

The corrected rollcall vote for rollcall No. 290 is as follows.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 290

Date: February 27, 1996.

Measure: Rule for consideration of H.R. 2854, Agriculture Market Transition Act.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order Volkmer Amendment No. 12, retain permanent law.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Dreier, "nay," Goss, "nay," Linder, "nay," Pryce, "nay," McInnis, "nay," Waldholtz, "nay," Moakley, "yea," Frost "yea," Hall, "yea," and Solomon, "nay."

TRIBUTE TO TUSHIA N. FISHER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Ms. Tushia N. Fisher who is employed as a special assistant to the New York State Senate Minority Leader, Martin Connor. She is a student enrolled in the State University of New

York, Empire State College, in a combined master's degree program in political science.

Tushia is a remarkable example of a 1990's woman, dedicated to her family, striving to improve herself as a single parent, and dedicated to improving and empowering her community. Tushia believes that children are our future. She has embarked on a campaign, starting with her 6-year-old son Jamere Jamison, to improve the plight of African-American youth. Her efforts include volunteering at the Interfaith Hospital holiday drive, as well as the City Kids Foundation. Additionally, Tushia is an active member of Concord Baptist Church. She provides a wonderful example for single and dedicated parents about how to pursue personal and professional development while providing volunteer service to her community. I am happy to cite this wonderful community success story.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SELF- SUFFICIENCY ACT OF 1996

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will start public broadcasting on the road to self-sufficiency. This bill is certainly not the total solution to the challenge that faces us. Rather, it is a first step in the process.

Last year, the House leadership, recognizing the need to cut Government spending and balance the budget, challenged public broadcasting to find alternative sources of funding for their operations. After some initial misgivings the industry responded to this challenge with enormous enthusiasm, seeing this not as a threat but rather as an opportunity. I have been very impressed with the thoughtful and insightful response, and while I cannot agree with all of the proposals, it is obvious that there is strong sentiment for innovation and change.

My bill can help to accomplish this move away from Government support and ensure that public broadcasting continues to serve the educational and entertainment needs of the American public, the purposes for which it was established. I believe that the overarching goal of reorganizing public broadcasting should be to return to the original concept of local, community stations, and funding for these stations should come from sources other than the Federal Government. It should come from local public subscription, city and State appropriations, sponsorship by educational institutions, regional foundations, mergers or local marketing agreements with profitable commercial stations, and flexible use of spectrum. It should also depend, now more than ever before, on the pursuit of innovative ideas and entrepreneurial activities.

It is now time for public broadcasting to become self-sufficient and prepared to compete in the dynamic marketplace of the 21st century. We are, therefore, embarking on a historic change from our Government's policy, the origins of which date back several decades. Public broadcasting, with the help of Federal and State governments, has evolved in its 30-year history into a mature industry providing quality programming to American

viewers. We want a healthy and independent future for public television and radio, and it is our responsibility to ensure that public broadcasting continues to serve the educational and entertainment needs of the public. It is our obligation not only because of its inherent value but also because we have decades of Government investment to protect.

Government support for public broadcasting began with Federal matching grants to construct educational television facilities in 1962. That 5-year program, although helpful, did not address the need for long-term financing. It was this financing problem that resulted in the establishment of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television in 1965, which was also funded by private money, this time from the Carnegie Foundation. The Carnegie Commission was the immediate catalyst for enactment of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. In addition to providing needed financing for public television and radio, the act created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. The act attempted to ensure CPB's role in developing an independent educational broadcasting system that provided high quality objective and balanced services to the local community.

As the industry has matured, it has been at the forefront of exciting innovation, including such things as distance learning, which combines television satellite, computer, video disk, and telephone to bring greater educational opportunities to students regardless of their geographic or economic situation. I believe most people would agree that over the years public television has consistently provided high quality programming to the American public. From historical series such as "The Civil War" and "Baseball" to the excellent children's programming such as "Barney and Friends" and "Sesame Street," public television has offered interesting, educational, and entertaining programs for just about everyone.

However, public broadcasting is not without its faults or its critics. Last Congress, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance held a hearing that was invaluable in revealing the gross inefficiencies of the system. Even some of the system's strongest supporters say that it is mismanaged and should realize new operating efficiencies through consolidations, automation, joint operating agreements, mergers, and other forms of partnerships. Others say that the industry has failed to take advantage of revenue sources through licensing and merchandising agreements.

This bill is designed to address many of these failings and correct many of the problems. It does so in several ways. First, it gives public broadcasting stations additional flexibility and offers new and innovative earned income options. For example, in markets where there are two overlapping stations, a licensee would be allowed to operate one as a commercial station and one as a "pure" public broadcasting station. The profits from the commercial station would be used to fund the second public broadcasting station. Neither station would be eligible for grants from CPB. In the case of duopolies, the licensee could elect to sell one station, as long as the proceeds from the sale go to the retained public broadcasting station. This station would not be eligible for CPB grants.

The bill would also allow VHF and UHF channel swaps. It further provides that stations